BookletChart™

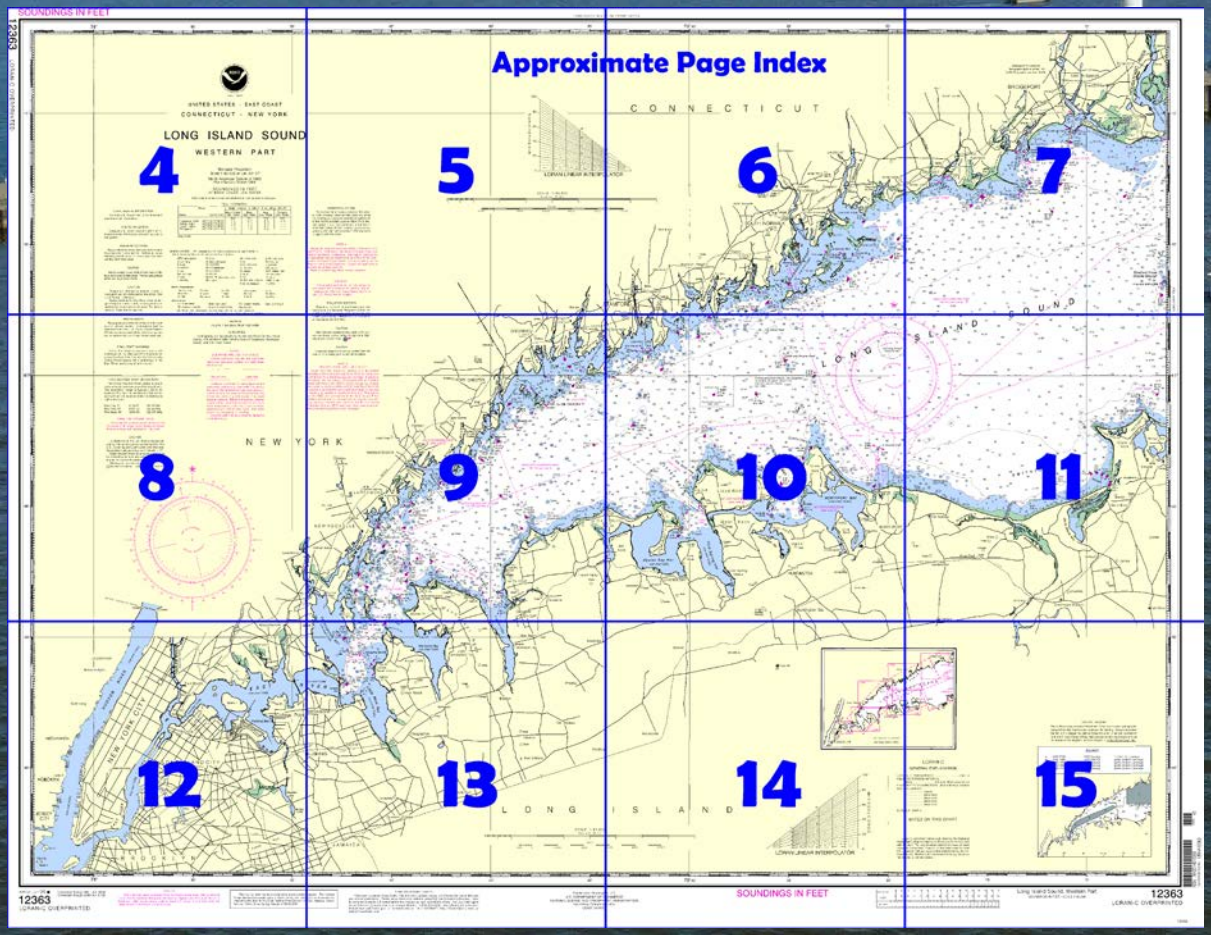
Long Island Sound – Western Part

NOAA Chart 12363

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

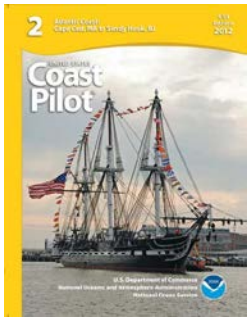
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=12363



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Western Long Island Sound is that portion of the deep navigable waterway between the shores of Connecticut and New York and the northern coast of Long Island westward of the line between Bridgeport and Old Field Point.
This region has boulders and broken ground, with little or no natural change in the shoals. The waters are well marked by navigational aids so that strangers should experience no difficulty in navigating them. As all broken ground is liable to be strewn with boulders, vessels should proceed with caution when in the vicinity of broken areas where the charted depths are less than 6 to 8 feet greater than the draft. All of the more important places are entered through dredged channels. During fog, vessels are advised to anchor until the weather clears before attempting to enter. The numerous oyster grounds in this region are usually marked by stakes and flags. These stakes may become broken off and form obstructions dangerous to small craft which, especially at night, should proceed with caution when crossing oyster areas.
The effect of strong winds, in combination with the regular tidal action, may at times cause the water to fall several feet below the plane of reference of the charts.
About 1.3 miles northward of **Eatons Neck Light** the ebb runs about 5 hours longer than the flood. The current has a velocity of 1.4 knots; the flood sets 283° and the ebb sets 075°.
The direction and velocity of the currents are affected by strong winds which may increase or diminish the periods of flood or ebb. Directions and velocities from Point Judith to Throgs Neck for each hour of the tidal cycle will be found in Tidal Current Charts, Long Island Sound and Block Island Sound. Currents in East River are described in the latter part of this chapter.
These waters are more protected than the eastern Sound resulting in fewer gales. However, winters are colder and summers warmer due to this sheltering effect. Fog is not so frequent either and tends to burn off quicker than farther east. Winter winds of 16 knots or more are likely about 12 to 15 percent of the time and are predominantly from the west through northwest. Harbors such as Cold Spring, Oyster Bay, Hempstead and Manhasset offer additional shelter. In summer thunderstorms may develop on 4 to 5 days per month. These are most likely during the afternoon or evening.
In Long Island Sound the north and south shores are equally subject to fog, except that on spring and summer mornings, when there is little or no wind, fog will often hang along the Connecticut shore while it is clear offshore and southward.
In the western end of Long Island Sound, although fogs are liable to occur at any time, they are not encountered so often nor do they generally last so long as farther eastward.
Old Field Point, about 5 miles southward of Stratford Shoal (Middle Ground) Light, is a low bluff with a light and an abandoned tower on its summit. Boulders extend a short distance off the point, and the light should be given a berth of about 0.3 mile, even by small craft. A gong buoy is 0.6 mile northward of the point. Depths of 14 to 18 feet are found about 0.4 mile northward of the light.
Smithtown Bay, a broad open bight on the south side of the sound, extends 7 miles westward from Crane Neck Point. Rocky shoals extend 1 mile in places from the shore, the water shoaling from 51 feet in places.
Stamford Harbor, Dangers.–The Cows comprise a cluster of rocks, almost bare at low water, about 0.8 mile south-southeast of Shippan Point. Between them and the point is an area of foul ground and rocks bare and awash that extends 0.4 mile southward of Shippan Point. A lighted bell buoy is about 0.2 mile south of The Cows. **Harbor Ledge**, about 200 yards south of the west breakwater, consists of rocks and a ledge marked by a private light
Northport Basin, Caution.–Eatons Neck Basin Channel is maintained expressly to enhance the Eatons Neck Coast Guard Station's rescue response. Further, Eatons Neck Basin has become one of the most congested small-boat anchorages in the area in the summer. Mariners are cautioned that heavy wakes from rescue craft departing the station may be experienced by small craft anchoring in this area. Shoals with depths of 4 to 18 feet extend about 0.9 mile northward of Eatons Neck and broken ridges extend northward for another 1.8 miles. The northern end of each area is marked by a buoy.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Boston	Commander 1st CG District Boston, MA	(617) 223-8555

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Feb. 20/10
Corrected through LNM Feb. 9/10

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 40° 57'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

12363

74° 55' 50'

10'

05'

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

CONNECTICUT - NEW YORK

LONG ISLAND SOUND

WESTERN PART

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 40° 57'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.ncaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Lawrence Point	(40°47'N/73°55'W)	7.0	6.7	0.2
Willets Point	(40°48'N/73°47'W)	7.8	7.4	0.3
Lloyd Harbor	(40°55'N/73°26'W)	7.6	7.2	0.2
Bridgeport	(41°10'N/73°11'W)	7.3	7.0	0.2

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.ncaa.gov.

(Dec 2009)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Aids to navigation are omitted from many of the bays and coves on this chart. For navigating these areas use larger scale charts.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

SMALL CRAFT WARNINGS

During the boating season small-craft warnings will be displayed from sunrise to sunset on New York City and Suffolk County Police Patrol Boats while underway in the East River and Long Island Sound.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

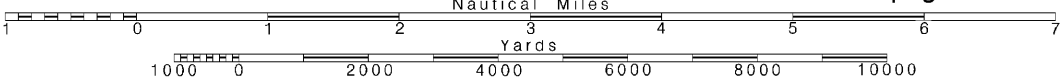
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Joins page 8

4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~



See Note on page 5.

45' 40' 35'

SCALE 1:80,000

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000

Joins page 6

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.422" northward and 1.178" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Pilot 2. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA or New York, NY. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus:

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

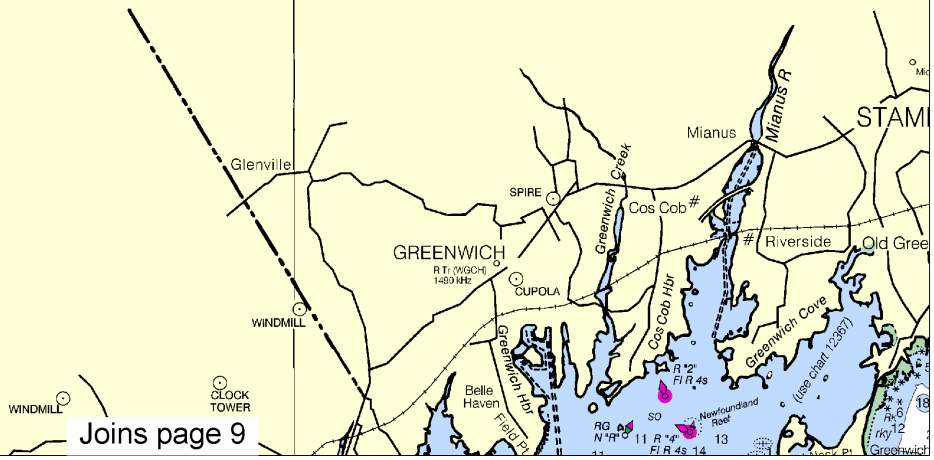
Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

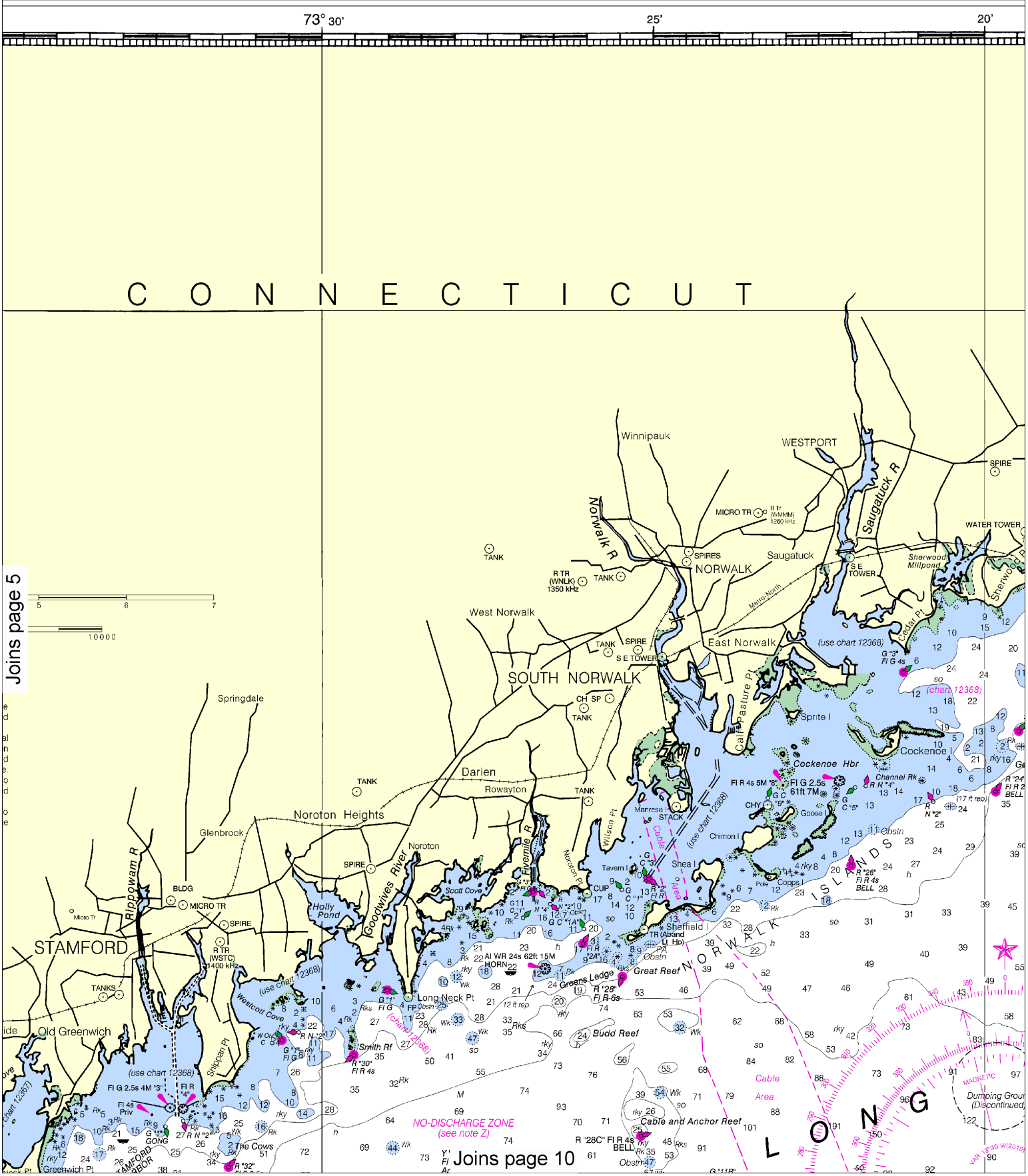
Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

3. 1st Ed., Apr. 1916 V-1916-166 KAPP 2214



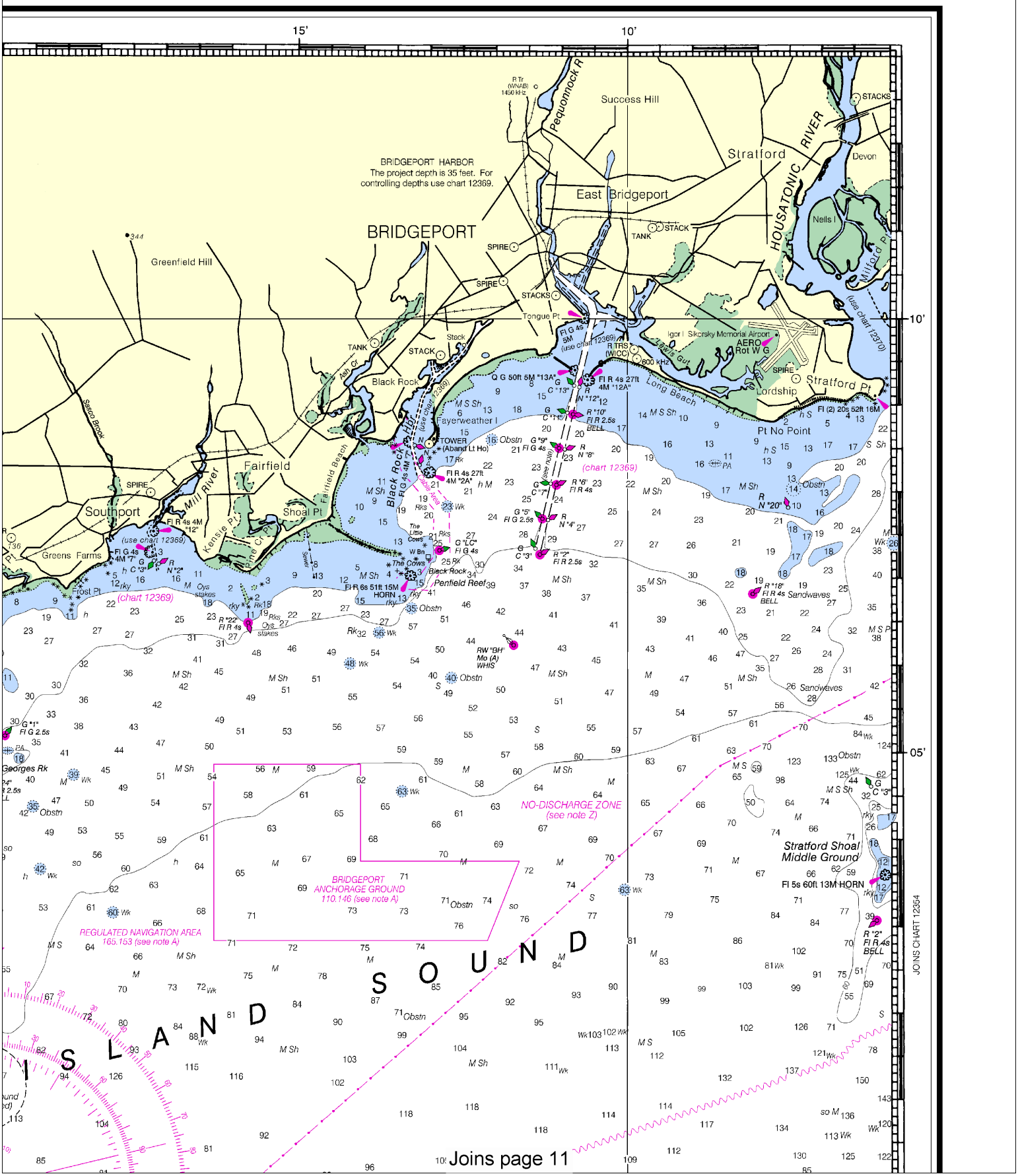
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.



This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0213 1/8/2013,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0413 1/26/2013,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1112 11/30/2012.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or d navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

SMALL CRAFT WARNINGS

During the boating season small-craft warnings will be displayed from sunrise to sunset on New York City and Suffolk County Police Patrol Boats while underway in the East River and Long Island Sound.

Joins page 4

Characteristics:

ds boulders, Co coral, gy gray, Oys oysters, so soft
broken, G gravel, h hard, Rk rock, Sh shells
Cy clay, Grs grass, M mud, S sand, sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized, Obstn obstruction, PD position doubtful, Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful, PA position approximate, Rep reported

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area *Cable Area*

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Montville, CT	KHB-47	162.550 MHz
New York, NY	KWO-35	162.550 MHz
Riverhead, NY	WXM-80	162.475 MHz

CABLE AND PIPELINE AREAS

The cable and pipeline areas falling within the areas of the larger scale charts are shown thereon and are not repeated on this chart.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

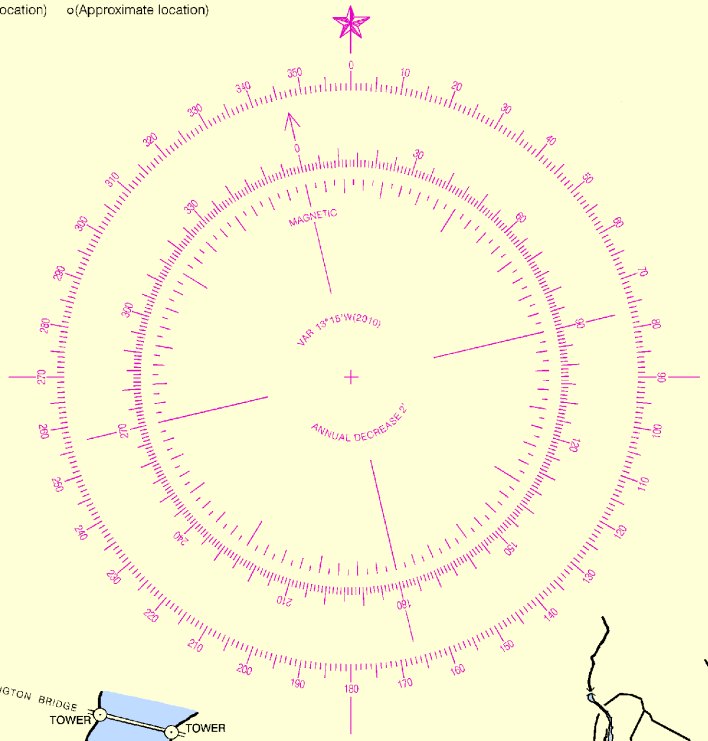
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

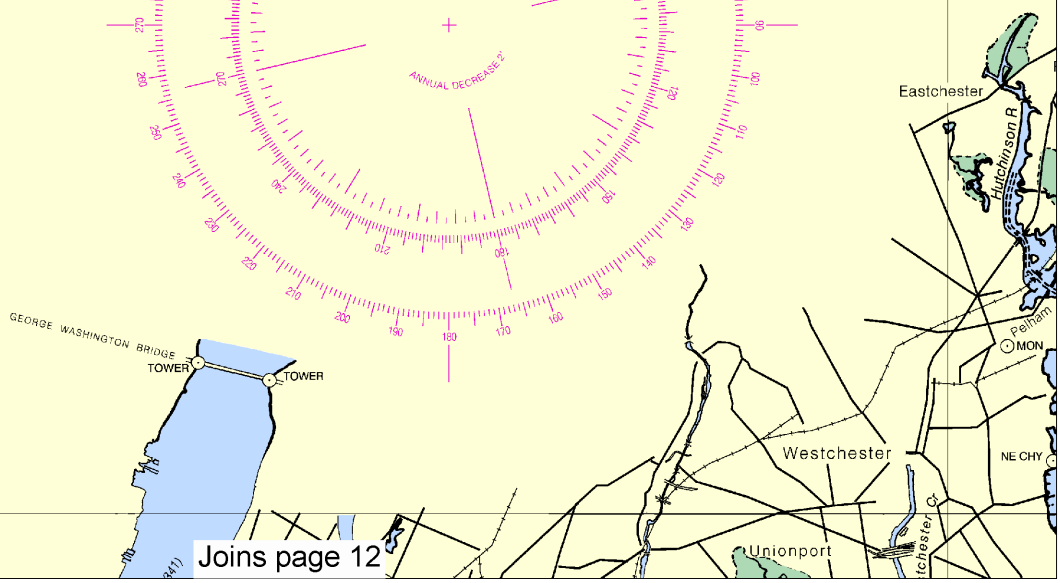
41°

55'

50'

N E W Y C





Joins page 12

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Joins page 5

any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

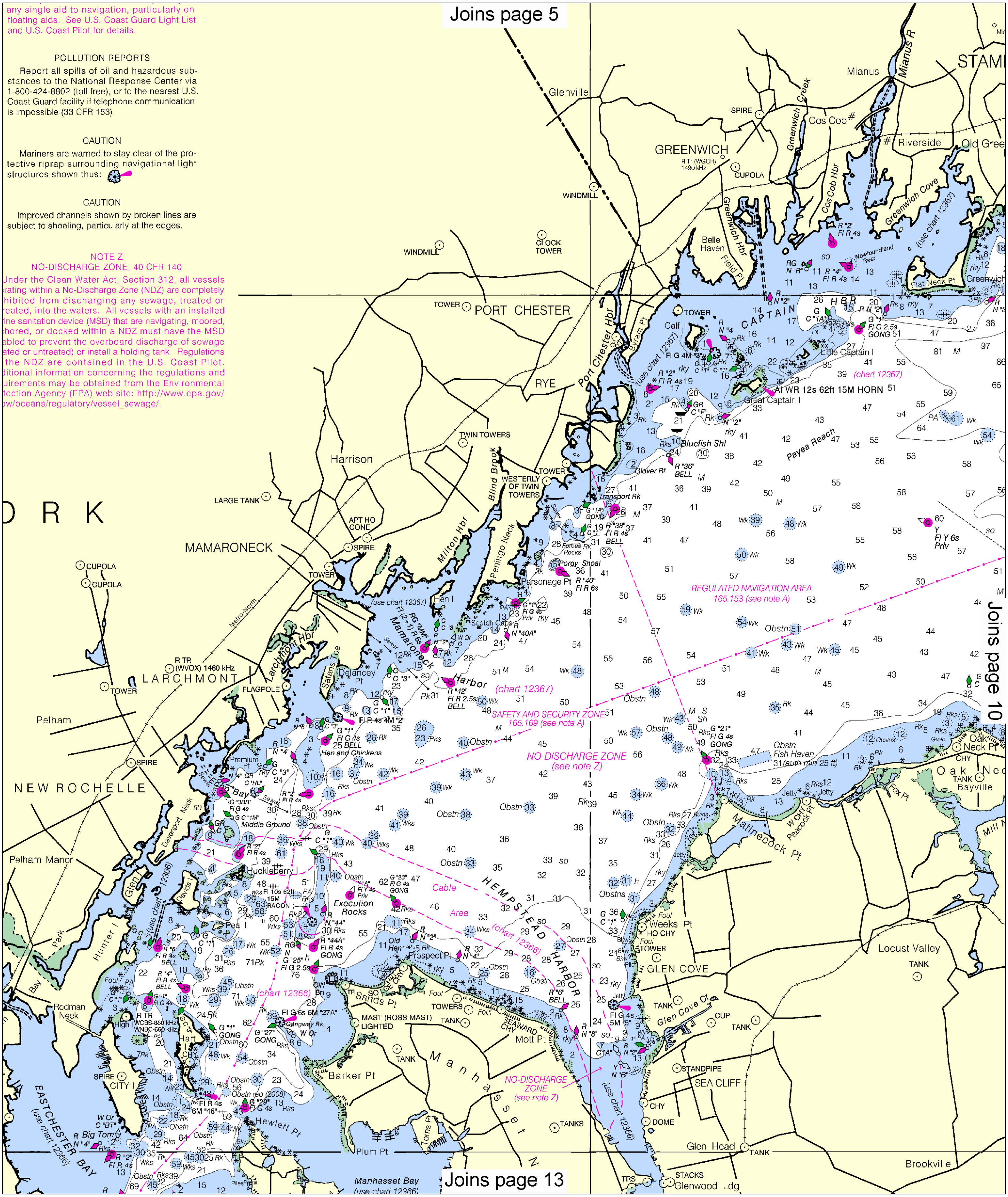
Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus:

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

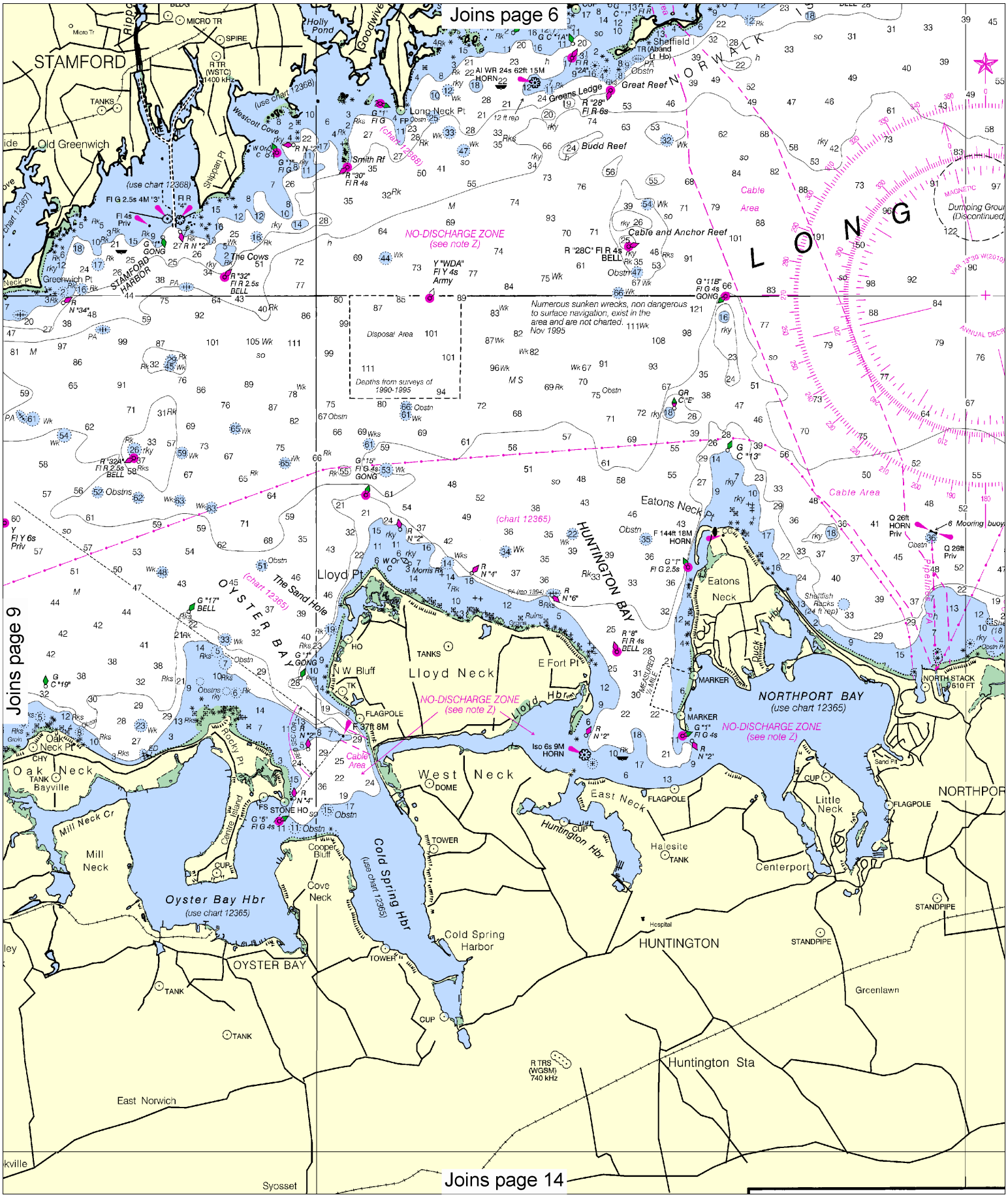
NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels rating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely hibited from discharging any sewage, treated or reated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed ine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, hored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD abled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage ated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. ditional information concerning the regulations and uirements may be obtained from the Environmental tection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/ ow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.



Joins page 10

Joins page 13



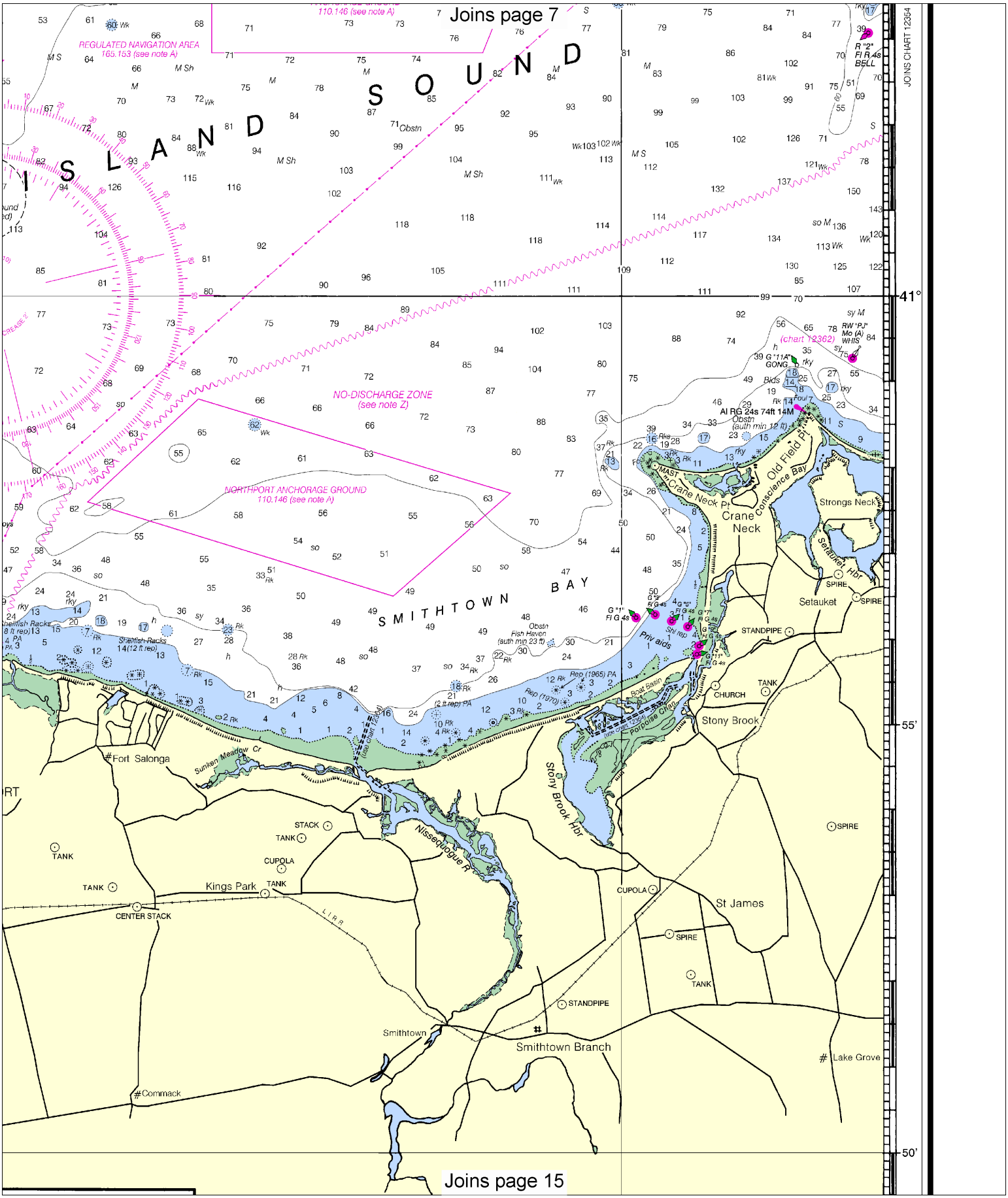
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
ISLAND SOUND
REGULATED NAVIGATION AREA
165.153 (see note A)
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)
NORTHPORT ANCHORAGE GROUND
110.146 (see note A)
SMITHTOWN BAY
Crane Neck Pt
Crane Neck
Conscience Bay
Old Field Pt
Strongs Neck
Setauket Hbr
Setauket
Priv aids
Stony Brook
Stony Brook Hbr
Porpoise Channel
Boat Basin
Fort Salonga
Sunken Meadow Cr
Nissequogue R
Kings Park
CENTER STACK
Smithtown
Smithtown Branch
St James
Lake Grove
Commack
Joins page 15
41°
55'
50'
JOINS CHART 12354

41st Ed., Feb. / 10 ■ Corrected through NM Feb. 20/10
Corrected through LNM Feb. 9/10

12363

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navi
Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additio
improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS
Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

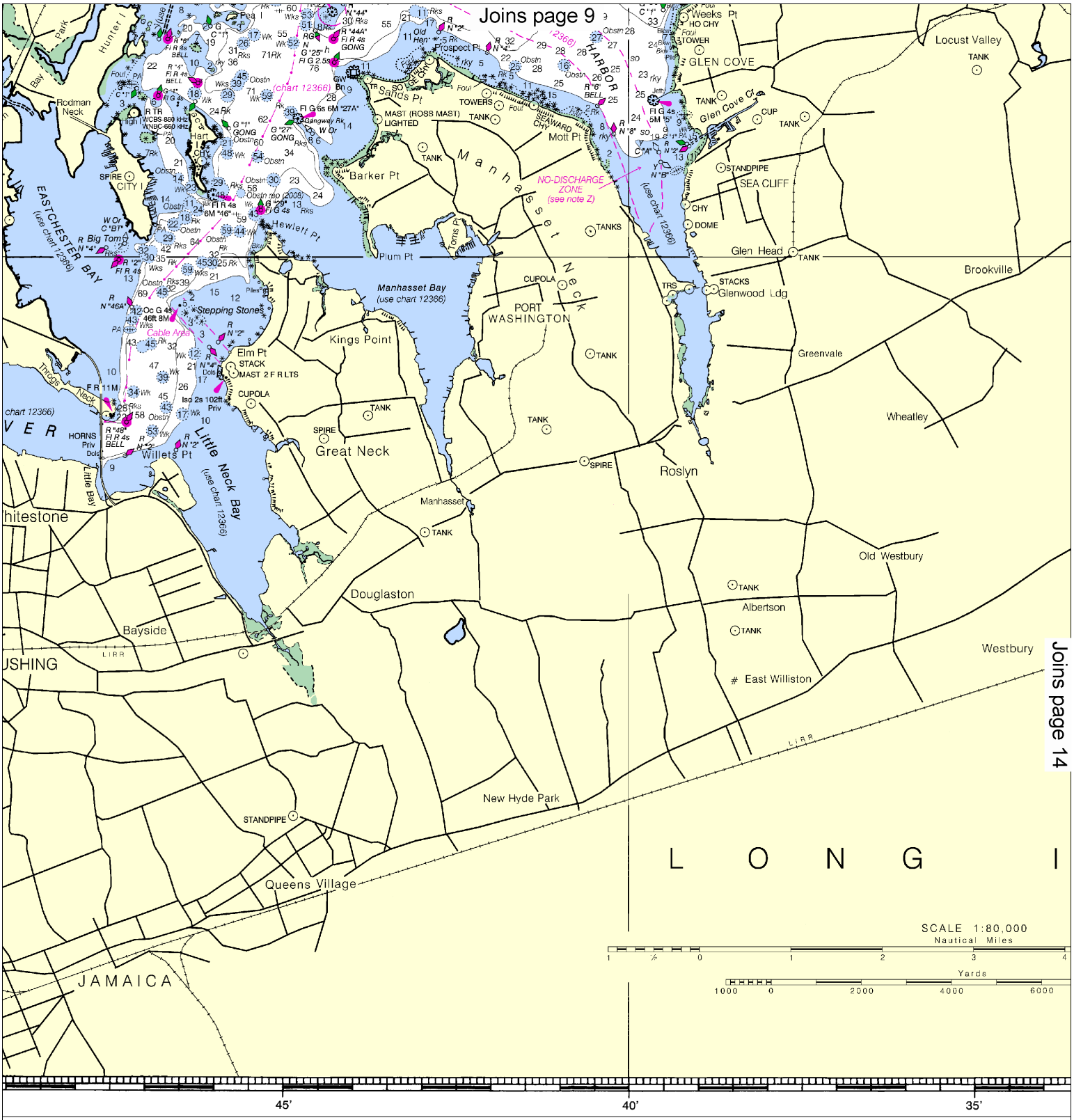
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.



vigation. The National ons, or comments for CS2), National Ocean

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or http://www.oceangrafix.com.

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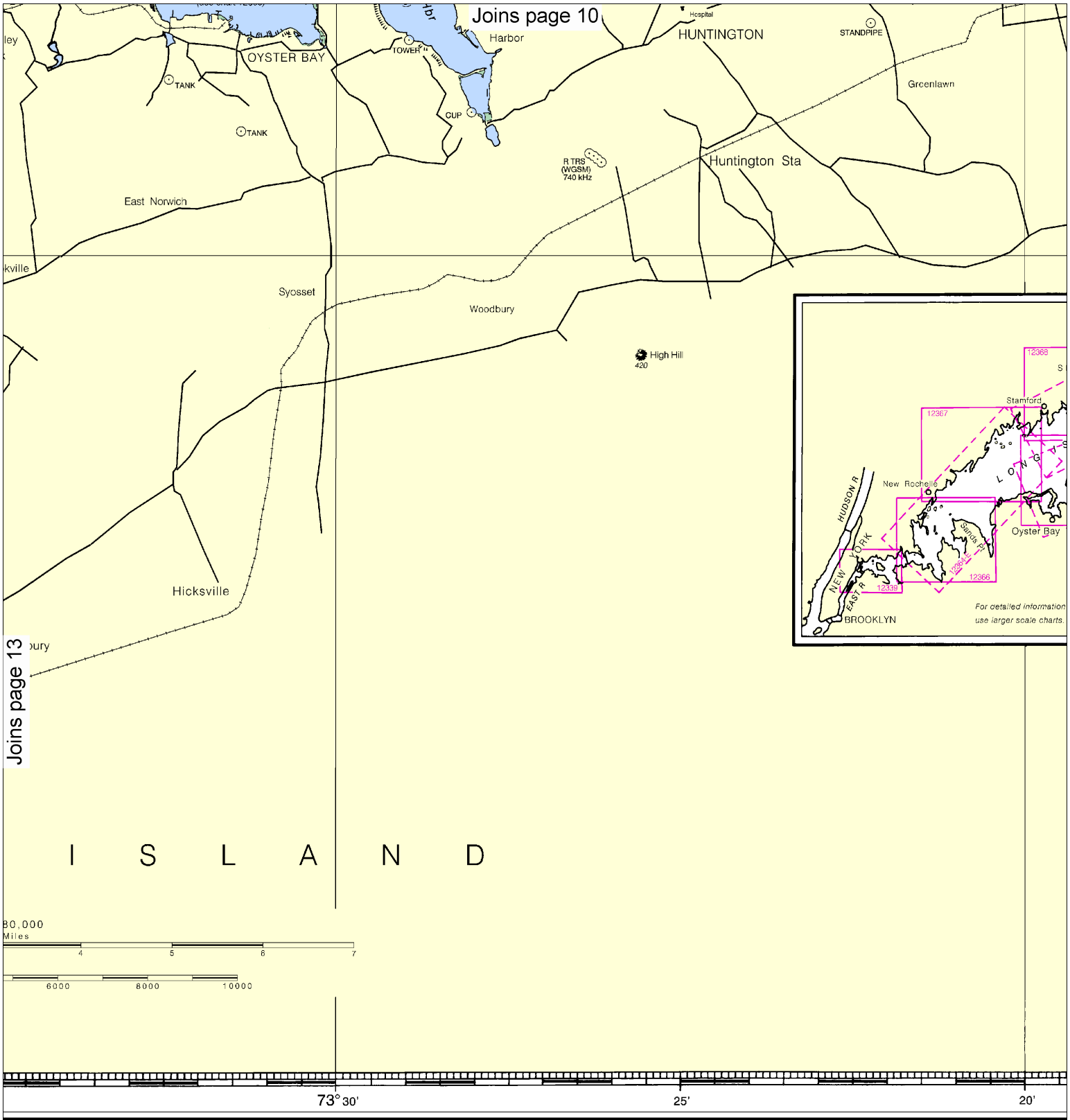
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMER
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADM
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



ashington, D.C.
T OF COMMERCE
MOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
EAN SERVICE
SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS	1
FEET	6
METERS	1 2 3

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

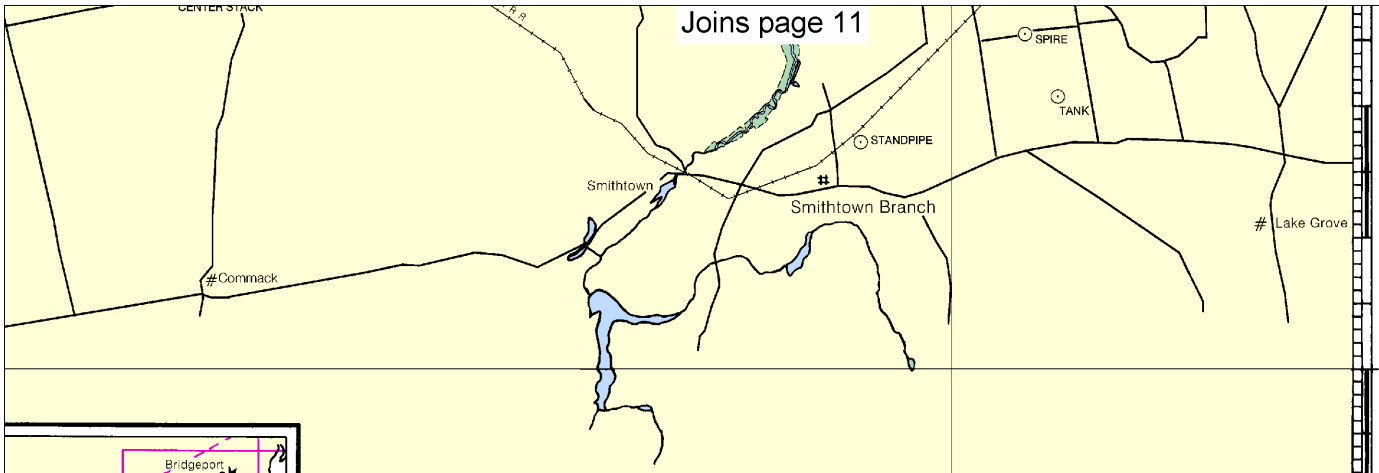
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

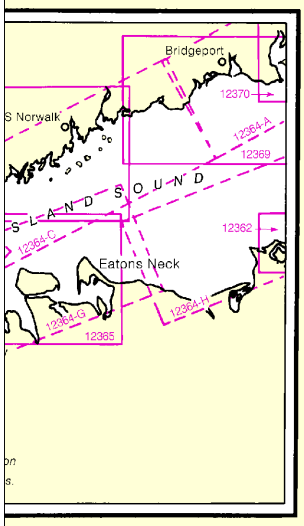
Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 11



50'

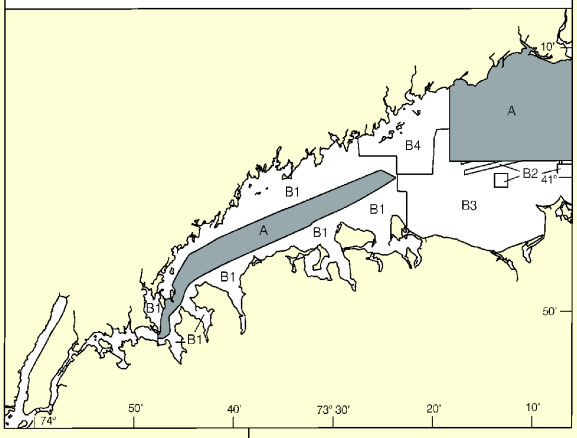


SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

A	1990-2003	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-1999	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



45'

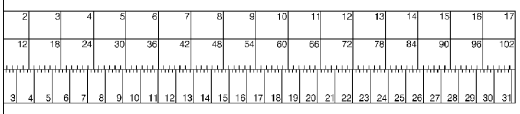
15'

10'

740.7 X 999.8 mm

ED NO. 41

NSN 7642014010359 NGA REFERENCE NO. 12BHA12363



Long Island Sound, Western Part

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

12363

12363

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov**
Online chart viewer	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html**
Report a chart discrepancy	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx**
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs**
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html**
Coast Pilot online	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm**
Tides and Currents	—	**http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov**
Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

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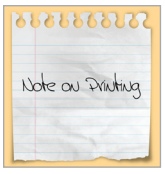

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